

# The Kansas News.

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EMPORIA, KANZAS.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1857.

## Why we Support the Topeka Constitution.

The right of self-government is a truth only contested by fools, or wrested from a people by tyrants. For the preservation and maintenance of that right, the founders of the American Republic waged a long and unequal contest against the then most powerful government in the world. It is for the triumph of this great truth that in all ages, warriors have fought, patriots struggled and martyrs have died. The French Revolution of '98 left its desolating track on the fresh green earth—a significant warning to those who would deprive a nation of its God-given liberties. For this truth has the Magyar bled, the Polisher hoped and suffered, and the nations of old made the ages ring with their deadly struggles.

To maintain inviolate this right, so dear to free hearts, and above all sacred in the eyes of every true American citizen, have the squatters of Kansas, few in numbers, and feeble in resources, struggled for two years against a foe far superior in strength and wealth, aided and abetted covertly and openly by the highest branches of the government to which they (the squatters) looked for protection. We support the Topeka Constitution because it is the child of this struggle, the legitimate offspring of the determination of the people of Kansas to keep at all risks the right of self-government. We support it, not because we hold office under it, as Gov. Walker asserts in a petulant plea, utterly unworthy of its famous statesman, or his reputation as a lawyer, but because we recognize in it the embodiment of all that is dear to us as freemen. We support that Constitution and the government organized under it, not because we were of the convention that framed it, or even of the immortal 1731 who voted for it; for at that time we were not citizens of Kansas, but because its triumph will be another victory on the side of right and justice. The Topeka Constitution was the result of a great public necessity, growing out of a crisis, where Ruffian foes had left nothing in the hands of an oppressed people, but a resort back to the underlying principle of sovereignty, which in this document is ably embodied. We support it because we see in its success another grand step in the progress of the Revolution commenced on this continent when the waves of Plymouth Harbor kissed the Mayflower's keel; a revolution continued step by step down to the present day; a struggle which is never to cease till all men are free, and the sun looks not down upon a single slave.

We support it because the Constitution itself, apart from any extraneous considerations, is a good one;—a document full as wise and liberal in its provisions as are the constitutions of Ohio, New York, or any of the Northern States. The "hue and cry" that our foes are setting up that the majority of the people have had nothing to do with framing it, is of no force, when we remember that comparatively few new living had anything to do with the making of the governments of any of the States in which they reside; but it is still more worthless when we remember that the vast majority of those who are in Kansas, came with a full knowledge of her history and are equally with those who have been its tried defenders the advocates and supporters of the admission of Kansas into the Union under that Constitution which has already received the approbation of the popular branch of the National Government.

We support the Topeka Constitution because under it we may hope to see another State wheel into the same line of battle, and stand in the same front with the New England States—with New York, Ohio, and the whole Northern phalanx, who are battling in the councils of the Nation for the permanent triumph of free principles, free labor and free soil. With Kansas admitted into the Union under the Free State organization, we confidently expect to see her Senators and Representatives standing side by side with the most devoted adherents of Universal Freedom.

For these reasons, among others, we desire the victory of that principle which is embodied in the Topeka Constitution; but above all do we desire to see a thorough organization of the State under it, because in it lies the only peaceful and honorable solution of all our difficulties, and because the people demand it, and it is their right. Long enough has a corrupt National administration and a tyrannical oligarchy kept from us these blessings of peace, and deluged our land in blood and war. Now, as in the past the Freemen of Kansas ask only a legitimate, proper and peaceful settlement of these wrongs, and this they are determined to have. If Gov. Walker wishes to be truly the pacificator of Kansas, and to save the Democratic party from utter ruin, let him aid the people in obtaining justice and join in demanding the admittance of Kansas into the Union under the Free State Constitution framed by the delegates of the people at Topeka.

As evidence of the public spirit and liberality of the citizens of St. Louis, they expended \$30,000 to erect an amphitheatre for the railroad celebration in the Agricultural Fair Grounds. The whole expenditure for the improvement and ornament of the grounds for the occasion exceeded \$50,000.

## Acrobatic Performances—G. W. Brown in the Ring.

In his issue of the 4th inst., the editor of the *Herald of Freedom* lays down a platform for the people of Kansas, which is to remedy all their ills. This is no more nor less than an entire abandonment of the Topeka Government, and a participation in the election in October next, for Territorial Legislature and Delegate to Congress! With his breath still warm with the assertion that the Topeka Constitution "must be preserved intact, and that no *secessionist* would throw up the organization," the editor of the *Herald of Freedom* brazenly asserts that the Topeka Government must be abandoned! What has wrought this sudden change? Might not his assertion some months since, that he "had worked long enough for glory, and hereafter would work only for cash," be thought of in this connection, with some of the cash that Gov. Walker has been so lavish of since his arrival in Kansas?

From the article containing the platform, we make the following extracts: "While the enemy has been at work, employing every artifice which his ingenuity could invent, to perfect his work of enslaving us, we have been hugging a delusive phantom to our bosoms—a phantom which has exhausted our best efforts to infuse into it life; and yet it is a phantom. 'The opportunity which, if improved, would have given us a controlling influence in the Constitutional Convention, has been allowed to pass. Such was the decree of the Topeka Convention of March last. It was political heterodoxy to oppose its action.'"

The phantom referred to is the Topeka Constitution. No one denounces the census act under which the election for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention alluded to above was held, with more bitterness than G. W. Brown. In public and in private he spoke of it in unparaphrasing terms as "an instrument for our enslavement—an outrageous fraud." But Gov. Walker caught hold of this political "Jumping Jack," and lo! he dances another tune immediately.

G. W. Brown well knows that under the election law passed by the last Bogus Legislature, Gov. Walker is required to make a new apportionment for Representatives to the Territorial Legislature on the basis of the census taken previous to the election for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention. He knows that under that apportionment all the inhabitants in the valley of the Neosho and Osage are disfranchised, and that large districts north of the Kansas river are also left without any representation. But what avails his knowledge? He has sold himself for mammon.

The fact of the business is, Brown is lost unless he has some great man to worship and look to for hobbies. When Gov. Geary resigned, he floundered in despair until Walker came. Here was an opportunity which he lost no time in improving. Ever since Walker's arrival in the Territory he has kept a faithful record of his (Walker's) performances, acted as his colporteur, distributed "secret service money"—been, in fact, a sort of "Edian Attachment" to his Excellency. Having for so long a period denounced the very policy and men whom he now upholds, he must be zealous in order to prove his conversion genuine. We have no doubt that his cringing servility, and eagerness to prove himself recreant to all former professions will satisfy even the aristocratic feelings of Gov. Walker. Like

"Some poor wretch, whose lips no longer bear the sacred burden of his mother's prayer, by fear impelled, or lust of gold enticed, turns to the Crescent from the Cross of Christ, and, over-acting in superfluous zeal, casts prostrate where the faithful only kneel. Out-his the Devil, hush his lips to court The squalid Santon's sanctity of dirt: And, when beneath the city gateway's span Files along and long the Meccan caravan, And through its midst, pursued by Islam's prayers, The two-headed Word come favored, cannot bear, The marked apostate has his place assigned The Korm-beaver's sacred ramp behind. With brush and pitcher following, grave and mute, In mock attendance on the holy bear!"

In an article headed "What would have been the result had the Free State party voted at the recent election?" the editor of the *Kansas Leader* endeavors to prove that had the Free State men who were registered under the Census Act voted at the recent election they might have had a "working majority" in the Constitutional Convention! Now, if the author of that article knows anything about the registry taken under the Census Act, or the population in the different portions of Kansas, he knows that there was not a total of one thousand Free State men registered, and that in the Districts which he quotes, where the vote was so much smaller than the registry, those who stood at home were pro-slavery—many, very many of them residents of Missouri, and in these districts no Free State men were registered. How then were they to vote? But admitting that they could have voted and elected a "working majority" to the Convention, they would not have been justified in so doing. They would have gone into a Convention which represented but a very small proportion of the inhabitants of Kansas. Two-thirds of them had been disfranchised, and these Free State men would have been parties to this disfranchisement. The "after wisdom" of the Leader only has the effect to make bad feeling and create division in the ranks of the Free State party.

The Democracy in the Field. Ex-Gov. Ransom, a Michigan doughface, was nominated at Leocompton, last week, as the candidate of the Pro-Slavery Democracy for Delegate to Congress, in October next.

Ten thousand dollars damages have been recovered from A. L. Connelley at St. Louis, for the seduction of Miss Eliza P. Smith. A suit is also pending against the defendant for breach of promise to marry.

## The Walker Party.

Since Gov. WALKER'S arrival in the Territory, he has succeeded in organizing a party, composed of renegade Free State men, moderate pro-slavery men, speculators and political gamblers of every degree, of which he is the head and G. W. Brown the tail. A prominent plank in its platform is the recognition of the Territorial laws, although not much insisted on at this time.

This party is placed on a good financial basis by the "secret service" money of the Government, which forms the main bulk of the "capital stock." The present Administration wanted to settle the "Kansas question" peacefully, knowing that upon such settlement depended much of its success. It dared not annul the Bogus laws and give the people a fair election. The South would not suffer it. The "power behind the throne" was greater than the throne itself. Force had been tried to compel the people to acknowledge them, but the people could not be crushed. They dared to fight for their rights; and besides, the hinge on which turned the future successes of the Democratic party was the peaceful settlement of this question. So it was concluded to try another tack. This was no more nor less than to divide and distract the Free State party by buying the disaffected, by holding out prospects of political promotion, a liberal distribution of cash and fair promises, threats of collision with the Federal Government and by these means draw enough from the Free State party to annul the action of those who kept their political integrity intact and adhered to their organization in opposition to the Territorial usurpation. To accomplish this, Gov. Walker was sent to Kansas. A shrewd, political demagogue and trickster, full of cunning and hypocrisy, he of all men in the party, was the best fitted to accomplish the work of the Administration. He came to Kansas with almost unlimited power backed up with plenty of money. Ever since his arrival his whole time has been occupied in his endeavors to sow dissension in the Free State ranks. He has been on the stump continually, aided by the Acting Governor and a group of satellites. The duties of the Executive office have been neglected for the interest of the Democratic party. No effort has been spared to accomplish the purpose for which he was sent. He has succeeded in raising a party; but in so doing he has strengthened the actual Free State party by taking from it the elements of discord which have heretofore prevented its action being as harmonious as it should have been. His mission has therefore been a failure, thus far. The miserable faction which acknowledges him as a leader, are bound together only by the hope of patronage and money. As soon as this hope is dispelled it will fall to pieces. Possessing no principle to give it vitality, it will prove an abortion. It will never accomplish the object for which it was formed, and the Administration will at last be compelled to do justice to the people of Kansas—which is all they have ever asked—or see them take the matter into their own hands and do justice to themselves.

The Topeka Convention. We received the proceedings of this body just as we were going to press. We shall give them entire next week. The proceedings were harmonious and enthusiastic. The following gentlemen were nominated to fill the vacancies occurring in the State offices: Secretary of State—P. C. Schuyler; State Auditor—G. A. Cutler; Supreme Judges—M. F. Conway and S. N. Latta; Reporter Supreme Court—E. M. Thurston; Clerk Superior Court—A. G. Patrick.

Marcius J. Patrott, of Leavenworth, was nominated as a candidate for Representative to Congress. The Convention took strong ground in favor of maintaining the Topeka Constitution, and pressing upon Congress our claims to be admitted into the Union under it; recommended that a mass meeting of the people of Kansas be held at Grasshopper Falls, to take such action as might be necessary with regard to going into the Territorial election in October, under the pledge of Gov. Walker that the "whole people of Kansas" might participate in that election under law of Congress, and not under the Bogus laws. One hundred and eighty-seven delegates were present.

The Affray at Leavenworth. In our last issue we mentioned the particulars of an affray at Leavenworth, on the day of the municipal election, as they were furnished to us by a person from Lawrence. Since that we have received Leavenworth papers, giving full particulars. The person killed held the office of County Clerk, and was named Jas. M. Lyle. He was a bitter pro-slavery man, and had been a prominent actor in most of the atrocious outrages which were committed in or near Leavenworth last summer, and among other things had been the principal instrument in destroying the property of a Free State man named Haller, formerly from Ohio, and in compelling him by violence to leave the country.

Haller returned a short time since, and on the day of the election was standing near the polls when Lyle came up. High words ensued, which ended in Haller's drawing a large knife and stabbing Lyle, who died almost immediately. The matter is now undergoing judicial investigation.

The number of warrants on certificates issued at the pension office during June, is nearly 4,000, involving more than half a million of acres. 26,000,000 of acres are required to satisfy the 2,900 warrants that have been issued under the act of March, 1855.

## Room for Improvement.

There is a great deal of Truth in the following article from the *Boston Traveller*, and we trust that the hints given may be of use. We have far too little of the scientific and practical in our education. We want to see the day when every town and village will possess an institution for teaching Scientific Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. Labor should be ennobling and honorable, and the only way to make it so is to educate the laborer and make his occupation, no matter what it may be, an elevating one on account of the knowledge to be gained by pursuing it. Again, the acquirement of scientific knowledge relative to the every-day avocations of life, will, by enabling the worker to invent and improve, lessen materially the drudgery and disagreeable part of manual labor.

"We in the United States enjoy many advantages beyond most other nations in the world; but as there is no individual so wise that he may not with advantage learn something from every one, even the humblest, with whom he has intercourse, so, as a nation, we may learn many things from other countries, even from those whom we may consider inferior, in many respects, to ourselves. An American, travelling in Sweden, writes to a New York paper, that in all the towns of that country of any considerable size, there are scientific schools for men and women who earn their bread by daily toil. The application of science to every day life, and even the fine arts, receive attention here. The institution is free, and is attended by both men and women. The effects have been very favorable. The laborers and mechanics of Sweden are becoming to a great extent artistic mechanics and men of science; and the women, instead of spending their time in dressing fashionably and gossiping, or, what is worse, poring over sentimental and trashy romances, make of their kitchens philosophical and chemical laboratories, and attend to their household duties understandingly and upon scientific principles. With all our advantages of education in New England, we have too little of practical science applied to every day life, and presented in a manner to interest the people in scientific matters. Our vitiated literary taste, and the little good which all our extensive reading does us, is manifest in the vast quantity of trashy and injurious sentimentality and romance upon which much of the time of men, women and children is occupied, to the neglect of the higher powers of the mind, and the active duties and useful purposes of life.

## France and Her Review.

The last Edinburgh Review contains an able analysis of the returns of the French empire. It shows that the population of France, during the last five years, has been stationary, and that while the towns and cities, Paris above all, have increased in population, the rural districts have been correspondingly depopulated. From these two facts it deduces several important conclusions. First, that the military power of France has reached its acme, as one chief cause of her great military importance, heretofore, has been in the large armies she could levy from her soil by conscription. Secondly, that the non-producing classes of France are increased while the agricultural peasantry is decreasing. Hence, the high price of breadstuffs which has caused the government, for several years, to feed the rabble of Paris, partly at its own expense. Thirdly, that as the population is found to increase only with the production of a nation, the decline of French agriculture forebodes a decline of the numbers and power of the French people.

## An Inquiry Repeated.

The *Herald of Freedom* professes to be a news-paper; and Gov. Robinson's recent message is deemed a matter so important that it is being re-produced in the columns of every widely circulated journal in the North and East. It professes to be a Free State paper; and that message is an official address to the Legislature and people of Kansas, from the man who was elected to the highest position they had to bestow, by a unanimous vote of the Free State men. But the *Herald* still refrains from publishing the message, and from giving any excuse for the neglect. Let us have the reason. Is the editor so ashamed of his course that he is utterly speechless—or is his attention so much engrossed by writing anonymous letters to himself, and publishing them in the *Herald*, that he has no time for other matters?—*Quindaro Chindowan*.

## Kansas Territory.

We are sorry to see a faint-hearted fellow, who, by the way are not thoroughly acquainted with Kansas matters, are indulging in words of despondency, as to making Kansas a slave State. Those best acquainted with the affairs of the Territory, and who have labored long and faithfully for the purpose of implanting Southern institutions there, have high hopes of success, and look upon the signs of the times as more cheering to their cause than at any former period in the history of the Territory. It is true, Robinson, Lane, and a number of disreputable characters have taken measures to reorganize and oppose the laws; but, from the best information we can gain, they have little influence with the masses, who are tired of the bad advice they have been in the habit of receiving from that source, since they are losers.—*Western (Mo.) Dispatch*.

## Very Significant.

A Leocompton correspondent of an eastern paper says, under date of June 24: "Gov. Walker was at church at Lawrence last Sunday, and on his return was overheard to say:

"The Abolitionists of Lawrence and of Kansas have never yet been understood.—Touch their pocket—that is the way to reach them.—*Republican*."

## "The States."

The above is the title of a new Democratic paper which has just been started at Washington, D. C. John P. Hays, formerly one of the editors of the *Washington Union* is the proprietor. The States is a pretty able expounder of the "Democratic" doctrine according to Douglas & Wise, and if any of our readers desire a paper of that ilk, they cannot do better than to subscribe to it.—*Terms 82 per annum*.

## The True Contest.

The contest concerning the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State is evidently narrowing down to a strife between the People's Constitution and that of the usurpers. In all probability, the usurpers, if they dare sit at all and frame a Constitution, will send that Constitution immediately to Congress without any submission to the people. The complexion of the Convention chosen is sufficient to almost secure such a result. Gov. WALKER's promises that the Constitution shall be submitted to the people amount to nothing at all, for the simple reason that he has no power whatever over the Convention. They can snap their fingers in his face, and he must pocket the insult. Besides, the Southern press, for the most part utterly protests against its submission to the people. And it is, precisely that class of papers which have always expressed the most sympathy with the usurpers, that thus protest.

Now comes the serious question, will Congress admit Kansas under the Constitution framed by the usurpers? Gov. Walker says no. Perhaps he is right; but we have yet to find a depth to which the Democratic party will not plunge at the bid of its Southern masters, unless a wholesome prospect of utter ruin and annihilation stare it in the face. Can we manage to bring such a prospect of ruin before the "Democratic" party, as the result of its admission of Kansas under the Constitution of the usurpers? We can.—It will not do to have the bogus Constitution go before Congress alone, and without a Free State Constitution to confront it.—In that case we would let the thing go by default, and the usurpers would triumph in less than four weeks. We must have a People's Constitution to stand side by side with that of the oligarchs. What shall that Constitution be? Undoubtedly the one the people have already framed and adopted.—Even if it were useful or desirable, it is now too late in the day, to call a new Convention, frame a new Constitution, and submit it to the people, before Congress will assemble. The Topeka Constitution must confront the bogus Constitution on the floor of Congress next December, or the latter walks the course without a rival. It is the Topeka Constitution, or nothing! Our true policy then, as every one must see, is to send the Topeka Constitution up to Congress with as emphatic an endorsement of the popular will as we can command,—so emphatic, that Congress, in rejecting it and adopting the Constitution of the usurpers, will show to the world that it is ruthlessly trampling nine tenths of the people of Kansas.

To this end, let every voter and resident sign the memorial to Congress asking for admission under our own Constitution; and let every voter go to the polls and vote at the State election in August. Every vote cast at that election will tell as a vote for the Topeka Constitution, and will be interpreted as such by Congress. Every vote at that election is a vote to make Kansas a Free State in the shortest possible time, and is the surest and indeed only way to crush out the usurpers. If we do our whole duty at that election, Congress will never dare admit Kansas as a slave State; if we do not our doom is sealed.

One thing more; we have among us a keen, wary, cunning, unscrupulous enemy. Every effort is being made to divide and distract the Free State men. Those who have heretofore acted with the Free State party, and who can be bought, are being bought. Private malice is gluing itself, at the expense of the Free State cause. Envy leers at honest worth and premeditation, and would ruin a people, that it might be revenged on single individuals. Benedict Arnold suffered for liberty—he stood high; but the enemy's gold and his own private jealousy ruined him, and from Arnold the hero, he fell to Arnold the traitor. Beware!—*Lawrence Republican*.

## Kansas State Agricultural Society.

At a mass meeting of the citizens of Topeka, and vicinity, on the 21 inst., to consider the propriety of organizing a State Agricultural Society in Kansas, the undersigned were appointed a committee to call the attention of all interested to the importance of the subject, and to request that delegates be appointed in the several precincts of the State, to assemble in convention at Topeka, on the 15th day of July, instant, to further consider the propriety of the measure, and if deemed advisable, to permanently organize such a society:

F. W. GILLES, S. T. WALKLEY,  
J. WILLIT, E. W. RUDOLPH,  
H. W. CURTIS, E. G. ROSS,  
S. N. FRAZIER, H. P. BURGESS,  
WALTER OAKLEY, F. L. CRANE.

All papers in Kansas friendly to the enterprise, please copy.  
TOPEKA, KANZAS July 3, 1857.

## Robert J. Walker's Riches.

The New York *Mirror*, whose editor has known Gov. Walker "intimately and thoroughly for ten years," says of him: "After handling some hundreds of millions of the public money, he left the office as poor as a primitive Christian. Since then he may have bought stocks and lands and mines that have made him rich. But when was it counted a crime for fortune to reward the sagacity even of a speculator? In 1843 Mr. Walker invested \$1,750 in the purchase of land, on what is now the city of Font de Lac, for which he has been offered within a few months, more than \$200,000; and he has bought, years ago, coal and quicksilver mines, which are making him a millionaire."

## Important to Owners of Horses.

According to the *Herald of Freedom*, all the Lawrence people who denounce that paper, are horse-thieves. The information is certainly important, and the public, especially that portion of it which is interested in horse-flesh, owe the editor a debt of gratitude for imparting it. We have heard large numbers of the citizens of Lawrence, during the last two months, denounce the *Herald* in severe terms; but we have yet to hear the first one endorse it. The inference is that people who don't steal horses must be exceedingly rare in that town. We shall certainly leave our pony at home when we visit Lawrence again.—*Quindaro Chindowan*.

Gov. GEARY'S ADMINISTRATION IN KANZAS.—It has been reported from time to time that Gov. Geary was about to publish an account of his seven months' administration in Kansas, but the result of all this promise is the announcement of a work by his private secretary, Dr. Gibson, which is now in press and will shortly be issued by W. H. O. Whiting, of Philadelphia.

## Excitement in Nebraska—Judge Lynch after the "Claim Jumpers."

The claim-jumping troubles continue in Nebraska Territory, and the settlers are resorting to desperate measures against the offenders. From an extract of a letter published in the *Davenport Gazette*, we learn that on the 26th ult. they had a very exciting time at Florence, N. T., some half dozen men having been arrested, tried and condemned to be hung by the settlers. The writer says:

"The prisoners were brought up tied together, tried by the club association, and condemned. Death was the penalty. Ropes were procured, and I thought for some time they were sure to be hung according to sentence; and I think had not been for an old gray-headed father pleading for his son and son-in-law, and the tears of their wives and sisters, they would have been hung. A number of speeches were made in favor of death, but the final result was that three were set free on condition that they would do right and be honest in future, confessing their fault and releasing their right of claim. The other four were sent across the river, accompanied by about one hundred and fifty men, with a resolution that if they ever set foot again on Nebraska soil they would be hung."

## Hemp From Kansas.

We have been favored by Mr. J. C. Johnson, of the "Morning Star" steamer, with a sample of hemp grown in Kansas, and delivered to him by John Forman & Bro., merchants of the town of Doniphan in that Territory. It is not the first that has reached our market from that region, but deserves record because of its excellent quality, which indicates a proper capacity in the soil of our rising young neighbor for a successful production of this great staple. The sample was submitted last evening to the inspection of a bevy of Hemp dealers, and as to color, texture and general preparation, met the full approval. Messrs. Forman, we are informed, have one hundred bales of equal quality ready to come forward by some boat due in a few days from that quarter.—*St. Louis Republican*.

## The Prospect in California.

We have seen a private letter, which came by the last steamer, from a gentleman in San Francisco, which states that in the writer's opinion the yield of gold for the year 1857 will not be much short of \$100,000,000. The assumption is based on the knowledge that the facilities for washing have been greatly increased by the completion of numerous canals and ditches which have been in progress for a year or two past. The latter further states that trade in San Francisco will be good throughout the summer.—*N. Y. Herald*.

## BURNING A SLAVE.—We learn from the

Eufala (Ala.) *Native*, that a slave man was burned at Abbeville, in that state, by a mob of people numbering over four thousand.—He was taken from jail, the Sheriff offering no resistance, and tied to a stake around which was heaped fat-pine wood, so as to make a pile six feet in diameter and four feet high. Fire was then applied, and the poor wretch was burned to ashes. The crime of which he was guilty was the murder of his master.

Mr. Underwood, the Secretary of the New York Emigrant Aid Society, gives notice that the important manufacturing site at the Falls on the Rappahannock River, in Virginia, has been secured for improvement, and he publishes a letter from the Mayor of Fredericksburgh, conveying to Northern capitalists and emigrants who desire to settle, their assurances of fraternal feeling and cordial good will.

In the case of the State against Sam Green, (free negro,) who was tried at the April term of the Circuit Court of Dorchester county, Md., for having in his possession abolition pamphlets, among which was "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the Court has adjudged him guilty, and sentenced him to the penitentiary for the term of ten years.—*Circleville Herald*.

A GOOD SHOT.—The Sandusky *Register* reports a shot made by a Mr. Oscar Smith, of that place, with a slug ball, in a rifle, with one of Ray's patent sights, at a distance of 120 rods. He stood on an elevation of twenty feet, and killed two wild geese, and one canvas back duck, which were that distance from him on the ice.

In the spring of 1855, W. H. Ross, ex-Governor of Delaware, whilst on a tour through the West for the benefit of his health, purchased some town lots in Kansas Territory. He has but lately returned from another trip, and whilst out there he sold his land, and realized over fifteen thousand dollars by the speculation.—*Ex*.

The store of G. N. HILLIER, at Grasshopper Falls, was entered a short time ago, and robbed of several thousand dollars.—The money belonged to squatters who made the safe of Mr. Hillier the place of deposit, but who carelessly left his key in the store, which the burglar had no difficulty in finding.—*Herald*.

One hundred workmen are employed at the Philadelphia Mint, in the manufacture of the new cent coin. Each minute turns out \$6, and six hours daily work make 278,640 a day. They are being very rapidly put into circulation, but the demand is still quite voracious.

THE WEATHER.—It has been hot during the past week, and dry for some time previous. Crops of all kinds would be much benefited by rain. Corn, however, stands it well, and looks strong and healthy, although backward for the season.—*Kansas Leader*.

FROGS.—We are told that frogs are quite an item of exportation from this vicinity at the present time. Our informant states that an average of 2,000 are sent weekly by one man in this city to the proprietor of an Albany eating establishment.—*Utica Observer*.

The Missouri *Democrat* mentions as a fact not generally known, that Gov. Walker goes to Kansas "backed up by a large amount of Wall street capital, pledged to cooperate with him in a giant-land speculation."

The duties levied on a barrel of flour at Havana, and at all the ports in Cuba, amount to \$9.85. The duty on corn, a fraction over forty cents per bushel.